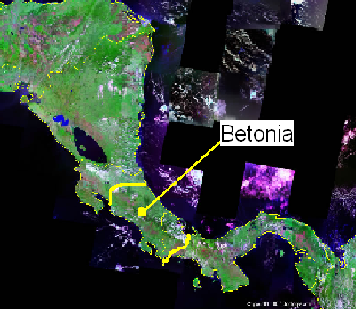
**History of Betonia**

**Early Betonia**

The native people of Mesoamerica settled close to where we now call Nicaragua at around 4000 BC. The original system of ruling was not very stabilized, as there was no real central power. Other rival native tribes began attacking the original settlement for many years, until a strong warlord by the name of Crobentos seized power and moved his people to a new settlement. This new settlement, called Betonia, became the center of a growing empire. It was located in a very strategic location; the Caribbean to the north, the Pacific to the south, and rainforests to the east and west. By around 2000 BC, the sons of Crobentos sent their armies of spearmen to conquer surrounding tribes, and had settled more cities all around Betonia.

The location of the capital and its immediate influence at around 3000 BC

T

Rapid Expansion continued throughout the leaders until all of Central America was under Betonian control

As Betonia grew, the people were experiencing prosperity and plenty of food. Science was prospering rapidly, and it brought advancements that increased Betonia’s military might. When scouts came into contact with a civilized foreignern nation, Rome, hostilities were very soon seen. The scouts gathered warriors to protectect them near a newly founded Roman city. The scouts and warriors demanded technology from the Romans, and they refused, so word was sent to Betonian cities. At around 100 AD, the despot ruling Betonia, Senbentes, decided to formally declare war on Rome. This was the first time Betonian warriors would face a professional army.

**First Roman War (100 AD – 233 AD)**

War decalaration: Betonia on Rome

Cause of declaration: Refusal to give technology

Course of war: Betonian commanders of cities near the Gulf of Mexico gathered about 300 warriors weilding axes and swords to attack the nearest Roman city. They managed to travel the 2 year journey to meet up with the scouts and warriors who had destroyed a poorly defended Roman city. While on their way there, they spotted a convoy of roman settlers, who were quickly apprehended. They revealed the location of the city they were sent from, so the warriors marched toward the city. After the continued harrasment of the Roman city, which led to its destruction, the Roman people started to flee. This victory signaled the end of Betonian warriors near Rome, and the declaration of peace, because they were called back to a call of dispair.

Wounded/Killed/Missing:

Betonia: Around 200

Rome: Around 300

Outcome: Betonia defeats the Roman warriors, and manages to harras two of their new cities to the point of their destruction. Betonia aquired technology such as new ideas of government. This causes scholars to start studying what would become a true monarchy.

After the first Roman War, the people of Betonia rallied to a noble’s speech.

**Fidelito Yoder’s speech of 250 AD**

“Dear Betonian people, listen to my truthful and honest words. . . Since the war with the Romans, we have acquired knowledge of a new way to rule over our great land. I believe that this rule would greatly help our great society because it would bring stability and prosperity. Powerful warlords have come and gone, but even though each helped Betonia in some way, they also hurt it as well. Think of the tragedies underwent by our brethren in foreign lands because of greedy local leaders. We need a more powerful ruling party that can safeguard our people from many kinds of calamities. Therefore my good people, I would like to recite some changes that this new way of ruling would bring about. These are found in copies I acquired of the Roman documents they were forced to give us. [Fidelito proceeds to read from the Roman documents that describe the Monarchy system]. You see brothers, the changes would greatly benefit us all, so let us revolt and turn our lands into an even greater empire! For Betonia my people, we will change by the pen or the sword, but this day will be remembered either way. For change and prosperity!”

After hours of people discussing what they just had heard from Fidelito Yoder, they finally decided that it was time to change. People marched to the political square, where the current leader was situated. Supreme Commander Trakebana was called out, and the people started calling for a change in government. People stood and sat outside the governor’s houses until they came out and talked to them. The leaders were forced to come out because even farmers and merchants stopped all work just for this. The leaders got together and talked with the scholars that knew about the new government. In three months, the new government structure was being established. A new royal palace started being built, and a royal bloodline was chosen. In 35 years the new government, or “The New Rule” was running smoothly and Betonia was headed for greatness.

**The New Rule changes in Betonia**

* **Royal Palace**
  + **Council of Supremes**
    - **His Highness Supreme King of Betonia**
    - **Supreme Judge**
    - **Supreme Overseer**
* **Lawmaking Krantes**
* **Division Generals**

The Betonian Empire continued to grow and prosper for about 150 years, until war was inevitable once more.

**Japanese Rockies Conflict**

War Declaration: Japanese Empire on the Betonian Empire

Cause of War: Tensions between the Betonian-Japanese Border

Course of War: The Japanese had slowly been creeping south year by year through the west coast of North America. Betonia had three major settlements surrounding and overlapping the Rockies, while Japan had two surrounding it: one on the coast, and one further north. When the Japanese settled on the Rockies, they did so overlapping the Betonian territory border. Betonia did not declare war, as the King was still building an Army. The Japanese saw this as an opportunity to attack. They offered to not declare war unless Betonia gave them gold and technology, but Betonia refused. The Japanese mobilized their army and so did the Betonians. The largest battles took place on the actual Rockies, and Japanese riders had the upper hand on Betonian longbow men, so the King sent regiments of spearmen to counter the riders. After heavy fighting, there was a stalemate, but not for long; the King had gathered enough men to do a counterattack on Japan. He positioned spearmen on the Rockies as defense, and longbowmen/swordsmen on the valleys below to attack the Japanese settlement. The attack succeded, and Betonia was able to drive back the Japanese as well as take their city on the coast. The Japanese came forward and requested terms for peace, partly because they had a war of their own with the Romans.

Wounded/Killed/Missing:

Japan: 1100

Betonia: 700

Outcome: Betonia wins a good victory and now controls the southern Rockies. A small amount of gold was asked of the Japanese to repay for damages, but other than that there was no exchange of anything else.

**Medieval Betonia**

The Kings of Betonia continued to rule over an ever-growing Empire. Small wars had been fought between Betonia, Japan, and Rome, but none had put Betonia in danger of losing land or people. Over the course of hundreds of years, Betonia has grown little by little until it expands from the tip of South America to the Northern Forests (what is known as Canada). Japan has been pushed back all the way north, so that now most of its land is not farmable and very cold. In one of the smaller wars that escalated into a rather large war, the Betonian Empire laid siege to the capital of Japan; bombarding it with catapults and trebuchets until the soldiers garrisoned inside were easy pickings. Therefore, by the 12th Century AD, Japan was very weak and small. The Romans had since been taken over by the Japanese, but this territory now belonged to Betonia. Also, they were forced to retreat across water to Greenland, and remained weak for their time being there. Northern America was not in peace until the 14th century AD when Betonia finally took the remains of the Japanese Empire, ending their reign, which lasted thousands of years. In Greenland, the Romans had ceded to Betonian Rule at the sight of Galleons loaded with men, which formally disbanded the once-powerful Roman Empire. Throughout the Betonian Empire, population growth was steadily increasing, and the acquisition of new cities brought much wealth. But with an empire of this size, corruption and crime was hard to keep in check. Nevertheless, better technologies made it possible for Betonia to communicate with other leaders, which would bring even more conflicts later on.

**Industrialization**

With the combined use of wealth and foreign trade, the Betonian Empire started industrializing itself. This began with the construction of railroads and factories. Replaceable parts had also made inventions such as firearms much easier to mass-produce. The best of these new weapons went to the Betonian Royal Army, which had been established since the Betonian-Japanese wars. Universities, markets, banks, harbors, temples and other buildings were being erected all throughout the land, increasing culture, education, and wealth. The new culture that was forming and views people had on other nations overseas brought about a sense of nationalism among Betonians. Meanwhile, a power-hungry prince encouraged his father, King Mowate Ran III, to continue expanding the empire. But the only way to expand now would be to go overseas and plant colonies in unknown places, which did not please the King. Therefore, when Mowate Ran III passed on his empire to his son, he mobilized forces right away. There were still a large number of outdated regiments that would be costly to upgrade, so he put as many of these as he could on galleons and sailed them to Africa. About 1200 men landed on the west coast of Africa, thinking that they were going to take over native’s lands, but they had actually unknowingly trespassed English territory. Soon, a war was going to erupt.

**African Wars**

I. First Anglo-Betonian War 1535 - 1640

The English requested that Betonians leave unless a treaty was signed which allowed free passage to both Betonians and English. When the Betonian officers in Africa refused to the treaty and to leave, the English decided to formally declare war.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Belligerents | Combatant Soldiers|Cavalry | | Warships at sea | Casualties  Soldiers|Cavalry | | Land Gained | Land Lost |
| Betonia | 15000 | 10000 | 7 | 8000 | 1300 | 1.95m  Sq kmº | None |
| England | 12000 | 1000 | 3 | 5000 | 800 | None | 1.95m  Sq km |

º Large part of which was either desert of arid and therefore hard to farm; these territories were typically not well-defended.

Betonian soldiers from the Northern Provinces were unfamiliar with tropical jungle warfare, so thousands were killed in the conditions. In the end Betonia was victorious, and the war ended with a treaty (Treaty of Hastings) that demanded a large part of English land, but much of it was desert. No money or technology was exchanged.

II. Second Anglo-Betonian War 1665 – 1725

King Hanbar II of Betonia declares war on England because he sees their reinforcements march around his territory in Africa. As the war wages on, Germany allies England and declares war on Betonia.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Belligerents | Combatant Soldiers|Cavalry | | Warships at sea | Casualties  Soldiers|Cavalry | | Land Gained | Land Lost |
| Betonia | 40000 | 30000 | 11 | 16500 | 1300 | 3.65m  Sq km | None |
| England | 25000 | 5000 | 5 | 11000 | 3500 | None | 2.25m  Sq km |
| Germany | 10000 | 800 | 2 | 8000 | 800 | None | 1.4m Sq km  (All land) |

The war ended with the Treaty of London. This treaty took another large part of England (the entire west coast and northern coast of Africa). London was in the hands of King Hanbar II, but a large number of its citizens had died in the war. The war with England finished in 1713, but Germany refused to surrender. Without the English reinforcements, Betonia was able to take over all of Germany by 1725.

Peace was now dominant across the world, but only for about 30 years. The Transatlantic Passage consisted of a large number of ships carrying soldiers and artillery over the Atlantic ocean to send reinforcements to the new African colonies. By 1780 there was a ship in an African port every other week supplying men at a rate increasing rapidly.

**World War I**

**(1785 – 1854)**

**“**Conqueror of Africa,” Betonian King Hanbar III and his council of war ministers had been meeting with the King of Greece, Doranius I, to discuss the threat of America and England signing an alliance. Hanbar III believed that the Americans were going to aid the English in taking back London and other cities they had lost. Because of the combined power of both England and America would most likely overwhelm the Africa Division (name the soldiers deployed to Africa from Betonia), Betonia needed a powerful ally.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Belligerents | Combatant Soldiers|Cavalry | | Warships at sea | Casualties  Soldiers|Cavalry | | Land Gained | Land Lost |
| Betonia | 400k | 100k | 16 | 100k | 1300 | 17m  Sq km | None |
| England | 163k | 26k | 8 | 149k | 25k | None | 14m Sq km |
| America1 | 340k | 40k | 11 | 300k | 36k | None | 17m Sq km  (All land) |
| Greece2 | 700k | 60k | 14 | 260k | 49k | 19m  Sq km | None |

1 America was trading with Zulu colonies secretly. Also, they had rescued some German veterans that fought in the second Anglo-Betonian war.

2 Greece was openly trading with the Zulus.

The troops of both Greece and America were mobilized when war was declared. England already had their troops stationed at their borders, and more were moved to reinforce them. Betonian ships had been going back and forth continuously from South America to West Africa shipping everything from clothes to soldiers. The first engagement of troops was in Africa, when Betonian cavalry demolished thousands of English infantry on their way to the heart of Africa. Meanwhile the Greeks were holding off American attacks. The Balareros Betonianos, or the Betonian Army, swiftly moved through English camps soundly defeating the resistance. Also, the Royaleros, or the Royal Betonian Army, moved in to capture and hold cities because they had better weapons. City after city, the Betonians were victorious in capturing and holding them, but only after many casualties. A major battle was The Battle for London, where a massive English-American offensive laid siege to Betonian-held London in their effort to retake the English capital. Betonian commanders ordered the troops to retreat to the desert and wait for reinforcements. London was later retaken by Betonian forces with the help of a large number of Royaleros. In the Betonian Mainland troops were steadily being recruited, trained and sent to fight in WWI. Zulu colonies were supplying Americans with food and other domestic resources, while America was supplying England with gunpowder and artillery. After large, bloody battles in the heart of Asia, the Greeks were able to send reinforcements to counterattack on the Americans. Tens of thousands of soldiers were dying on both sides from battle, wounds, sickness, and weather. The Greeks invaded America with about 500,000 soldiers total; which was an overwhelming force to defeat for the Americans. The Greeks were gambling high by sending almost all of their military to fight in America, but their efforts paid off. The American cities started falling to the Greeks, and little by little, America was being consumed whole. Hundreds of thousands of troops fought to the death in Asia, but the Americans were running out of resources very fast. The Betonians and English moved so fast with a combined force through England and America that by 1834, both nations were defeated.

Aftermath

The English royal family and some of their people were moved to a remote island off the coast of Southeast Asia. American peasants were forced to work for the Greeks, and the prisoners of war were as well. Death was rampant in Asia and Africa due to the corpses of soldiers wasting away in fields. The huge increase of land for both Betonia and Greece caused massive unrest to erupt, with people trying to revolt in newly captured cities. These revolts were put down, and both great empires were about to experience years of peace and prosperity. Even the warlike Betonians were tired of war and wanted peace. Industrialization was taking off at an astounding rate in both Betonia and Greece, with Zululand right behind them. Now that factories could produce non-wartime products, the economies were booming as well.

**Intermediate Years**

Betonia

Betonia experienced rapid growth and advancement. Scientists were discovering new things, and philosophers spreading new ideas. One new idea was another type of government, one that is classless and balanced. People in almost every city of the Betonian Mainland knew about the ideas of this new government, Communism. “Communist father” Mark Marx rallied in Betonia, the capital, with thousands of followers for years. The royal web of control was breaking, because Royal officials became communists as well. This eventually reached the Royal Council of Betonia, and there remained only a select few who were loyal to the King. This new king was an inexperienced youth who inherited the biggest empire in the world, so the commanders and councilmen were able to efficiently force him to step down from the throne. In 1840, the people of Betonia gladly accepted the new government and its reforms.

**Diagram of power in Communist Betonia**

The first Chairman and Prime Minister of Betonia was Beto David. He was 1st General Secretary of the Communist Party of Betonia and Minister of Defense. His government made reforms across the nation and its territories in Africa. Factories started mass-producing goods that the government believed were most needed. The Greeks did not like the ideals of Betonian philosophers, and slowly stopped trading with Betonia. Tensions started to develop in the Middle East, where the border between Betonia and Greece was. These tensions grew, and people in both sides of the border started developing a great sense of nationalism, as well as hate towards their once-friends. Eventually Greek officers were called to fortify the border, and this was not welcome by the Betonians. Citizens of Betonia called to the authority of Betonia to fortify the border as well. Soon after, a Betonian colonial city in the far east of Asia was reportedly being harassed by the Greek military. Chairman Beto David grew tired of the Greeks and called for a meeting with his officials. The Chairman decided that the offence on the colonial settlement in Asia was enough reason to come forward and demand reimbursement for the damage done. The Greeks dismissed meeting invites and requests, as well as denied any aggression. Yet they spread propaganda of anti-communism as much as they could in Greece and Zululand.



The conflicts would escalate more and more until the explosion of World War II, in which the world is now only composed of 3 nations: The Kingdom of Greece, The Betonian Union, and The Zulu Empire. This is where this chapter ends, because I need to get back to the camp and help my fellow Betonian comrades finish Greece off. Look at this glorious poster and join me, brother.



-Mark Yoderaster, Summary of Betonia, ©1936 Albert History Records

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